

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

THURSDAY AUGUST 28

A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

There is great need in Hawaii for the service which ex-Senator Thurston can so well perform, of giving the new voters of this Territory a fair understanding of what the Republican party is and what it stands for in the politics of the United States. He would be surprised to know how ignorant of party principles are many of those who are glib with the party shibboleths. The same thing is true of the Democratic party. Two years and more ago when the Hawaiian delegation came back from the Democratic National Convention the islander whose vote had brought about the adoption of the silver plank, was asked the meaning of 16 to 1. "I cannot answer that," he said, "nor do I believe that Mr. Bryan could tell you." Another Democratic orator only astonished a few in his audience, when he solicited votes for "our peerless leader, William Cullen Bryant." A chieftain among the new voters, a man who has gubernatorial hopes, was asked if he knew the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties, and he could not make a satisfactory reply. We say without hesitation that, if a three-fifths majority of the voters of Hawaii were asked the same question, and made an honest effort to answer it, they would describe the Republican party as the one that unseated the Queen and the Democratic party as the one that promised to restore her and didn't. And there they would have to stop!

People on the mainland talk about campaigns of education, but there every such campaign assumes a large degree of party knowledge to begin with on the part of the learner. He is merely educated in the higher branches, having mastered the lower ones beforehand. But matters are different in Hawaii. The majority of our voters are new to things American. Their past politics has been racial and monarchical; their ideas of American parties are hazy and to a large extent hostile; and so little do they understand parties that they change from one to another as easily as a child goes from one plaything to another. Only a fortnight ago a man turned up as secretary of a Republican club who was also a member of the Home Rule Executive Committee and he could see nothing inconsistent in his holding both places. On the platform at the Thurston meeting may be men who were on the Democratic ticket last year and are doing Republican politics now; and other men who may easily shift over to the Democratic or Home Rule camp before the idea of November comes. It is not that they are spies or turncoats; it is to borrow a slang phrase—that all American parties look alike to them.

The task of setting these people right is not an easy one for any local partisan, owing to the suspicion and bitterness growing out of our long political fight. Counsel and instruction to be heeded must come from without. It is most fortunate, therefore, that men like John M. Thurston and Senator Burton are here and that other men of national standing are coming. If they will go at the instruction of our majority voters rudimentally, showing how and for what the great national parties were formed and what they have achieved and what they want to win for the people, our visiting statesmen will do some very practical politics indeed.

PROFITLESS HEROISM.

Does it pay to be a living hero for the iconoclastic Americans? Is there not more of an award in ridicule and abuse than there is in contemporary fame? When our people get a chance to set a man on a high pedestal don't they take the next chance to knock him down and like it the better the farther he falls?

There is Hobson, for example. Wherever he goes the papers leer him; and yet Hobson is as gallant a young American as ever risked life and limb for the flag. But the kissing story has long since eclipsed the fame of the Merrimac exploit and now there are swimming stories and street car sensations added. No wonder the young man wants to get out of the Navy, for his treatment there, though more delicate, is equally disquieting.

Dewey had a taste of popular ridicule when he had the temerity to pass on to his wife the house his admirers had given him. General Shafter is always pictured at the battle of Santiago, which he so splendidly won, as an unwieldy fat man, far in the rear of his troops, and sweatily cursing from his cot. Neither Sampson nor Schley got much comfort out of their honors. Enthusiasm for Cervera in the United States was latterly greater than that for either of them. Four years ago Fighting Bob Evans was a popular idol; now they call him "Talking Bob." Funston is coming in for all sorts of ridicule; they say he can't swim. As for Otis and MacArthur, nobody knows of them any more.

So we are up to the question again: Does it pay to be a living American hero. Is not the post of honor the private station?

The Portuguese have always belonged to the party of good government here and if a practical recognition of the fact is now made by the Republicans they can be relied upon to do their full share of work in the coming canvass. Justice to the Portuguese is both fair play and good politics.

THE REWARDS OF LITERATURE.

Writing for the Saturday Review, Mr. Frederic Stanford notes that returns for literary work are now far better than they were a generation ago and says it is a pity that "such authors as Hawthorne and Poe, not to mention others also desperately hard pressed for money, could not have postponed themselves to this more remunerative period." Poe lived and died in poverty. His first literary earning was a prize of \$100 received for "The MS. Found in a Bottle." When he had acquired some little fame he was glad to sell his talents to the Southern Literary Magazine at \$10 per week. Later he worked for several literary journals at the rate of \$3 a printed page. In 1841 he wrote to a friend in Washington that he would be glad to secure any regular work that would bring him \$500 a year. The best pay Poe ever had for any article was \$100. His greatest success, "The Raven," was sold to a second-class publication in 1843 for \$15. Writing disconsolately about his hard life he said: "To coin one's brains into silver, at the nod of a master, is, to my thinking, the hardest task in the world."

Mr. Stanford does not give us examples of the profits of modern literary workers. He might have noted, however, that aside from a popular few, literary men are still but poorly rewarded; that a majority of the published books return their writers nothing; that hundreds of them are published at the author's loss, and that, word for word, the newspaper writers receive better pay than the poets and the fiction-makers. And this will not appear anomalous to those experienced in the newspaper profession. A genius for so-called literary work is far more plentiful than the capacity for quick writing, coupled with inexhaustibility, which is essential in the successful editor.

Returning to the interesting review of early authors given by Mr. Stanford, we find it noted that Washington Irving sold his "Sketch Book" for \$600 and that Harriet Beecher Stowe received but \$300 for the rights of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a serial. Most of Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales" were sold at \$35 apiece. "The literary pay of Lowell and Longfellow," says Mr. Stanford, "was not sufficient to encourage either to dispense with the salary of a professor, \$1500 a year, paid at Harvard College. It is stated that John Bartlett, author of 'Bartlett's Familiar Quotations,' realized more on three editions of that work than Lowell had received for all he had published. It is inferred from a passage in Scudder's biography that when Lowell had \$500 in hand he felt easy in money affairs. Longfellow enjoyed the labor of composition, pay or no pay. Although the publisher of 'Hyperion' failed and one-half the edition was seized by the creditors, the author wrote, 'No matter. I had the glorious satisfaction of writing it.' He also informed his friend Green, in 1846, that all of the publishers, whether of books or periodicals, were desperately poor just then and that the editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine had not paid him for his work the last three years. A letter, though, from Park Benjamin, at the beginning of that year, makes it apparent that the editor of 'The New World' was not without money. 'Your ballad, The Wreck of the Hesperus,' he sent word to Longfellow, 'is grand. Enclosed are \$25 the sum you mentioned for it.' The 'Skeleton in Armor' drew \$25. A few months later Sam Ward, who was then in Wall street, began to act as Longfellow's literary broker in New York. He wrote to Ward that Benjamin wanted a couple of poems and offered \$20 each. Mention should be made that it was Ward who negotiated the sale of 'The Hanging of the Crane' with Robert Bonner for the Ledger in 1874. Longfellow knew nothing of the affair until Ward carried him a check for \$3000 and asked for the manuscript. The money proved too tempting to resist. Bonner made Ward a present of \$1000 for the service he had rendered him. In 1877 Harper and Bros. paid Longfellow \$1000 for the right to publish the long poem 'Keramos' in their magazine. These two amounts were the culminating prices for Longfellow's single productions. His executors estimated in their accounting that the plates and copyrights of all his works in 1882 were worth about \$30,000. He was an industrious literary worker for more than 50 years."

Sir Walter Besant had accumulated \$40,000 out of his writings by the time he died. Thackeray confessed "the irksomeness of writing his weekly article for Punch, but said he could not sacrifice the five guineas a week that it brought him." In 1877 Bayard Taylor wrote to a friend: "Emerson is now seventy-four years old and his last volume is the only one that ever approached a remunerative sale. Bryant is in his eighty-second year and he could not buy a modest home with all he ever received in his life for his poems. Washington Irving was nearly seventy years old before the sale of his works near at home met the expense of his simple life at Sunnyside. I have no reason to complain of the remuneration formerly derived from the works which I know possess slight literary value. But the translation of 'Faust' to which I gave all my best and freshest leisure during six or seven years has hardly yielded me as much as a fortnight's lecturing."

One thing worth remembering about naval races is that if the United States concludes to build the biggest navy in the world she can do it without borrowing a dollar or calling on any other resources than her own.

If Major Gardener finds it unpleasant in the army there will always be an opening for him among the Boston anti-imperialists.

TWO KINDS OF PEOPLE.

Elia Wheeler Wilcox.
There are two kinds of people on earth today.
Just two kinds of people, no more, I say.
Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well understood
The good are half bad and the bad are half good.
Not the rich and poor, for to count a man's wealth
You must first know the state of his conscience and health.
Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span
Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.
Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years
Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.
No; the two kinds of people on earth I mean
Are the people who lift, and the people who lean.
Wherever you go you will find the world's masses
Are always divided in just these two classes.
And oddly enough you will find, too, I wean,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.
In which class are you? Are you easing the load
Of overtaxed lifters who toll down the road?
Or are you a leaner who lets others bear
Your portion of labor, and worry, and care.

For Account of Whom it May Concern

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 30,

-AT-

9 O'CLOCK A. M.

On the premises known as the Union Feed Co. warehouse, Queen street, between Fort street and Alakea street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern, the following goods, slightly damaged by salt water on voyage of importation from Bremerhaven, Germany, ex bark "Gerda," F. W. Stege, Master:

H. H. & Co.
2521-2620—100 bbls. Galv. Corr. Iron, 8-3-26 G, 6 ft, 22700.
2671-2802—132 bbls. do, 7 ft, 29172.
2871-2882—112 bbls. do, 8 ft, 24192.
3021-3094—74 bbls. do, 9 ft, 16346.
3171-3238—63 bbls. do, 10 ft, 16048.
H. H. & Co.

251-310—60 bbls. Galv. Corr. Iron 8-3-24 G, 6 ft, 14340.
351-505—155 bbls. do, 7 ft, 37665.
551-647—97 bbls. do, 8 ft, 22213.
651-798—148 bbls. do, 9 ft, 35224.
851-939—89 bbls. do, 10 ft, 20737.
1151-1195—45 cases Galv. Ridging 6 ft ea., 50 pcs.

H. H. & Co.
26-30—5 cases sheet zinc No. 9 36x84, each 41 sheets, 2790.
31-35—5 cases do, No. 10 37 sh 2768.
36-40—5 cases do, No. 9 48x96 each 27 sh 2824.
41-45—5 cases do, No. 10 ea 24 sh 2776.
46-50—5 cases do, No. 11 ea 21 sh 2804.
H. H. & Co.

3-200 coils Galv. Fence Wire No. 4, 22400.
4-500 coils do, No. 5, 56000.
5-200 coils do, No. 6, 33600.
H. H. & Co.

X.
1001-1010—10 cases Pl Galv Iron Sheets 20 G, 36x96, 2160.
1011-1020—20 cases do, 22 G 36x96 4546.
1021-1040—10 cases do, 24 G 36x96 2418.
1041-1050—10 cases do, 24 G 24x84 2337.
1051-1080—30 cases do, 24 G 30x84 6753.
1081-1090—10 cases do, 24 G 24x96 2361.
1091-1105—15 cases do, 26 G 24x84 3607.
1106-1135—30 cases do, 26 G 30x84 6764.
1136-1150—15 cases do, 26 G 24x96 3461.
H. H. & Co.

S. & T.
1508-1522—15 bbls. @ 1 doz. Galv. Buckets 8 in.
1523-1547—25 bbls. do, 9 in.
1548-1597—50 bbls. do, 10 in.
1598-1672—75 bbls. do, 11 in.
1673-1822—150 bbls. do, 12 in.
1823-1997—175 bbls. do, 13 in.
1998-2172—175 bbls. do, 14 in.
2173-2212—40 bbls. do, 15 in.
2213-2232—20 bbls. do, 16 in.
2233-2332—100 nests Galv Rd Tubs 10 pcs 14-32 in.

2233-2337—5 bbls. @ 1 doz Galv Rd Tubs 20 in.
2338-2347—10 bbls. do, 22 in.
2348-2357—10 bbls. do, 24 in.
2358-2367—10 bbls. do, 26 in.
2368-2372—5 bbls. do, 30 in.
2373-2377—5 bbls. do, 36 in.
2378-2380—3 cases Tinned Round Fry Pans, each con'g, viz.:
8 doz No. 2 24 doz.
8 doz No. 3 24 doz.
8 doz No. 4 24 doz.
4 doz No. 5 12 doz.
4 doz No. 6 12 doz.
4 doz No. 7 12 doz.

Diamond S.
36-70—35 bbls Rock Salt, avg 650 lbs.
H. H. & Co.
C. & E. M.
773-774—2 cases Aubrey Mushrooms ea 8 1-3 doz.

381-422—42 cases Kipperd Herrings ea 1-3 doz.
431-445—15 cases Bloaters ea 3 doz.
446-455—6 cases Currants ea 28-4s tins.
456-461—6 cases Raisins ea 28-4s tins.
466-468—3 cases Chicory ea 4-56s tins.
478-497—20 cases Epsom Salt ea 16-7s bxs.
498-517—20 cases Carbide of Soda 1/2 ea 3 doz.
523-526—4 cases Gr Bk Pepper 1/2 ea 6 doz.

H. H. & Co.
W. & A. G.
5-2 cases Gilbey's Sherry, ea 1 doz.
Do.
R16-25 cases Doppelkuemmel, ea 1 doz.
H. H. & Co.
W. & A. G.
1-15 cases Gilbeys Silver Stream Schnapps each 1 doz.
2-16 cases Gilbeys Old Tom Gin ea 1 doz.
3-18 cases Gilbeys O E Gin ea 1 doz.
4-5 cases Gilbeys Dry Gin Squares ea 1 doz.
6-5 cases Gilbeys Rum each 1 doz.

NOTE—The liquors will be sold on the premises of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. and under their license.
Terms Cash. U. S. Gold Coin.
Dated, Honolulu, August 28th, 1902.

JAS F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Rid the blood of all impurities and cure all eruptions. Take them.

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Hair Tonic

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